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NEWS 1 Web Page for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America  
NEWS 2 AUG 15 CAOLD to be discontinued on December 31, 2008  
NEWS 3 OCT 07 EPFULL enhanced with full implementation of EPC2000  
NEWS 4 OCT 07 Multiple databases enhanced for more flexible patent number searching  
NEWS 5 OCT 22 Current-awareness alert (SDI) setup and editing enhanced  
NEWS 6 OCT 22 WPIDS, WPINDEX, and WPIX enhanced with Canadian PCT Applications  
NEWS 7 OCT 24 CHEMLIST enhanced with intermediate list of pre-registered REACH substances  
NEWS 8 NOV 21 CAS patent coverage to include exemplified prophetic substances identified in English-, French-, German-, and Japanese-language basic patents from 2004-present  
NEWS 9 NOV 26 MARPAT enhanced with FSORT command  
NEWS 10 NOV 26 MEDLINE year-end processing temporarily halts availability of new fully-indexed citations  
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NEWS 13 DEC 01 ChemPort single article sales feature unavailable  
NEWS 14 DEC 12 GBFULL now offers single source for full-text coverage of complete UK patent families

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AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 23 JUNE 2008.

NEWS HOURS STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability  
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Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:06:48 ON 15 DEC 2008

=> file .meeting

'EVENTLINE' IS NOT A VALID FILE NAME

Enter "HELP FILE NAMES" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of files that are available. If you have requested multiple files, you can specify a corrected file name or you can enter "IGNORE" to continue accessing the remaining file names entered.

ENTER A FILE NAME OR (IGNORE):ignore

'IMSDRUGCONF' IS NOT A VALID FILE NAME

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'MEDICONF' IS NOT A VALID FILE NAME

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ENTER A FILE NAME OR (IGNORE):ignore

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 08:07:09 ON 15 DEC 2008

FILE 'BIOTECHNO' ENTERED AT 08:07:09 ON 15 DEC 2008

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FILE 'CONFSCI' ENTERED AT 08:07:09 ON 15 DEC 2008

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FILE 'PASCAL' ENTERED AT 08:07:09 ON 15 DEC 2008

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=> mixed(6A)(antagonist)(3A)(agonist)(10A)(IC50)

L1	0 FILE AGRICOLA
L2	0 FILE BIOTECHNO
L3	0 FILE CONFSCI
L4	0 FILE HEALSAFE
L5	0 FILE LIFESCI
L6	0 FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L7	0 MIXED(6A)(ANTAGONIST)(3A)(AGONIST)(10A)(IC50)
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=> mixed and (antagonist) and (agonist) and (IC50)

L8	1 FILE AGRICOLA
L9	0 FILE BIOTECHNO
L10	0 FILE CONFSCI
L11	0 FILE HEALSAFE
L12	1 FILE LIFESCI

L13

1 FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L14 3 MIXED AND (ANTAGONIST) AND (AGONIST) AND (IC50)

=> dup rem

ENTER L# LIST OR (END):114

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L14

L15 3 DUP REM L14 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l15 ibib abs total

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 3 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2008) on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:16549 AGRICOLA

DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND43622383

TITLE: Black cohosh acts as a mixed competitive ligand and partial agonist of the serotonin receptor.

AUTHOR(S): Burdette, J.E.; Liu, J.; Chen, S.N.; Fabricant, D.S.; Piersen, C.E.; Barker, E.L.; Pezzuto, J.M.; Mesecar, A.; Van Breemen, R.B.; Farnsworth, N.R.

AVAILABILITY: DNAL (381 J8223)

SOURCE: Journal of agricultural and food chemistry, 2003 Sept. 10 Vol. 51, no. 19 p. 5661-5670

ISSN: 0021-8561

NOTE: Includes references

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

FILE SEGMENT: Other US

LANGUAGE: English

AB Extracts of the rhizome of black cohosh [Actaea racemosa L., formerly called Cimicifuga racemosa (L.) Nutt.] were evaluated for potential mechanisms of action in the alleviation of menopausal hot flashes. Ovariectomized Sprague-Dawley rats were administered a 40% 2-propanol extract of black cohosh [4, 40, and 400 mg/(kg day)] by gavage for 2 weeks with or without estradiol [50 micrograms/(kg day)] to determine if black cohosh could act as an estrogen or antiestrogen on the basis of an increase in uterine weight or vaginal cellular cornification. No effects were observed on uterine weight or on vaginal cellular cornification in rats treated with black cohosh alone or in combination with 17(beta)-estradiol, indicating this black cohosh extract had no estrogenic or antiestrogenic properties in the ovariectomized rat model. To evaluate other potential pathways by which black cohosh might reduce menopausal hot flashes, serotonin activity was first assessed by the inhibition of radioligand binding to cell membrane preparations containing recombinant human serotonin receptor (5-HT) subtypes. A 40% 2-propanol extract of black cohosh was tested against 10 subtypes of the serotonin receptor, revealing the presence of compounds with strong binding to the 5-HT1A, 5-HT1D, and 5-HT7 subtypes. Subsequent binding studies were carried out using 5-HT1A and 5-HT7 receptors because of their association with the hypothalamus, which has been implicated in the generation of hot flashes. The black cohosh 40% 2-propanol extract inhibited [<sup>3</sup>H]lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) binding to the human 5-HT7 receptor (IC<sub>50</sub> = 2.4 (+/-) 0.4 micrograms/mL) with greater potency than binding of [<sup>3</sup>H]-8-hydroxy-2-(di-N-propylamino)tetralin to the rat 5-HT1A receptor (IC<sub>50</sub> = 13.9 (+/-) 0.6 micrograms/mL). Analysis of ligand binding data indicated that components of a black cohosh methanol extract functioned as a mixed competitive ligand of the 5-HT7 receptor. In addition, a black cohosh methanol extract elevated cAMP levels in

293T-5-HT7-transfected HEK cells, suggesting the extract acted as a partial agonist at the receptor. The elevation in cAMP mediated by the black cohosh extract could be reversed in the presence of the antagonist methiothepin, indicating a receptor-mediated process. These data suggest that reductions in hot flashes in some women taking black cohosh may not be due to estrogenic properties. This study identifies other possible biological targets of black cohosh that could account for reported biological effects.

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 3 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2008 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994-0077466 PASCAL  
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TITLE (IN ENGLISH): In vitro inhibition of cellular immune responses by benzodiazepines and PK 11195: effects on mitogen- and alloantigen-driven lymphocyte proliferation and on IL-1, IL-2 synthesis and IL-2 receptor expression  
AUTHOR: RAMSEIER H.; LICHTENSTEIGER W.; SCHLUMPF M.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Zuerich, inst. immunology virology, Zuerich, Switzerland  
SOURCE: Immunopharmacology and immunotoxicology, (1993), 15(5), 557-582, 40 refs.  
ISSN: 0892-3973  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic  
COUNTRY: United States  
LANGUAGE: English  
AVAILABILITY: INIST-18382, 354000023793460040  
AN 1994-0077466 PASCAL  
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AB In vitro mitogen-driven lymphocyte proliferation tests (Con A, LPS) on murine lymph node and spleen cells revealed inhibition of T and B cell stimulation by different benzodiazepines and by PK 11195, with IC<sub>50</sub> values in the low micromolar range. T cell responses as a consequence of recognition of alloantigens, as measured in mixed lymphocyte cultures (MLC), were affected in an analogous way. In all systems, agonists at peripheral type benzodiazepine receptors (Ro 5-4864 and the non-benzodiazepine compound PK 11195) and diazepam which acts on both, central and peripheral type benzodiazepine receptors, were most potent; clonazepam, a central type agonist, proved about half as active. The central type antagonist Ro 15-1788 failed to antagonize the action of diazepam and clonazepam

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 3 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2008 CSA on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 84:97738 LIFESCI  
TITLE: Regulation of opioid antagonist and mu, kappa or delta agonist binding by guanine nucleotide and sodium.  
AUTHOR: Ishizuka, Y.; Oka, T.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pharmacol., Sch. Med., Tokai Univ., Isehara 259-11, Japan  
SOURCE: JAP. J. PHARMACOL., (1984) vol. 36, no. 3, pp. 397-405.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
FILE SEGMENT: N3; M  
LANGUAGE: English  
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English  
AB Effects of 5'-guanylylimidodiphosphate (Gpp(NH)p) and sodium on the inhibition by various opioids of (super(3)H)-naloxone binding to guinea-pig brain membrane preparations were studied. The ratio of the concentration required to produce a 50% inhibition of (

super(3)H)-naloxone binding in the presence of both Gpp(NH)p and sodium to that in the absence of both GPP(NH)p and sodium was less than 1 for antagonists, from 3 to 10 for mixed agonist-antagonists, from 16 to 85 for either kappa, delta, or peptide mu agonists, and more than 200 for morphine-like non-peptide mu agonists. Exceptionally, the IC50 ratio of N,N-diallyl-(D-Ala super(2), D-Leu super(5))-enkephalin, an opioid which had been shown not to have an agonist activity in guinea-pig ileum but to have a naloxone-reversible agonist activity in mouse vas deferens, was less than 1. The significance of the different IC50 ratio among opioids employed in the present study was discussed.